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REPORT NO [REDACTED]

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COUNTRY Rumania

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SUBJECT 1. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry
2. IPROMET

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REFERENCES:

PLACE ACQUIRED [REDACTED]

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

SOURCE [REDACTED]

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The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry

1. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry, after the Ministry of Chemical and Metallurgical Industry became two separate ministries in November 1952, was headed by Carol LONCEAR as Minister and four Deputy Ministers (Ministri Adjuncti), [REDACTED] Gherasim POPA and one PUVAC. The Ministry, through its Technical Council and various directorates controlled all metallurgical production in Rumania.

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2. [REDACTED] the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry was organized on the same general pattern as all industrial ministries in Rumania /see [REDACTED] on the Ministry of Chemical Industry/. [REDACTED] the following directorates:

- a. General Directorate for Investments (Directia Generala de Investitii), concerned with capital investment.
- b. Directorate for Cadres and Instruction (Directia Cadre si Invatamant), took care of training technical personnel and kept in touch with technical schools to recruit graduates for the industry.
- c. General Special Directorate (Directia Generala Speciala) with its Special Department (Departament Special), headed by a Deputy Minister, controlled all metallurgical war production in collaboration with the Ministry of War. Some factories were engaged entirely in war production, while other factories had only sections devoted to war production. The Special Directorate controlled both types of production.
- d. Directorate for Planning (Directia Planificarii), concerned with overall production planning for the entire Ministry and the industrial plants it controlled.
- e. General Technical Directorate (Directia Generala Tehnica), concerned with all technical aspects of metallurgical production.

3. [REDACTED] factories controlled by the Metallurgical Directorate and by the Special Directorate:

a. Factories under the Metallurgical Directorate:

- (1) 23 August Works (Uzinele 23 August), formerly Malaxa Works, on Calea Vergului in Bucharest. This was one of the largest works in the country. It produced locomotives and RR cars for Rumania and for the USSR. [REDACTED] it also produced tanks. The Works employed about 10,000 men and women, in three shifts, 24 hours a day.
- (2) Matyas Rakosi Works (Uzinele Matyas Rakosi), formerly Laimetre Works, on Calea Vacaresti in Bucharest. [REDACTED] nothing about it except that it produced machinery for factories.
- (3) Laminorol Works (Uzinele Laminorol), New District, Bucharest, produced plates from steel and non-ferrous metals. In 1949 [REDACTED] this Works employed about 2,000 men and women, working, [REDACTED] in three eight-hour shifts.
- (4) Rumanian Optical Enterprise (Interprinderea Optica Romana), Bucharest.
- (5) Steaua Rosie (Red Star), formerly the Wolff Works, in Bucharest.
- (6) Vulcan Factory, Bucharest.

b. Factories under the supervision of the Special Directorate:

- (1) Cugir Works (Uzinele Cugir), near Petrosani /N 44-03, E 28-04/. [REDACTED] this was one of the largest plants in the country. It produced pistols, automatic pistols and guns, cartridges, machine guns, and munitions.

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- (2) Metallurgical Enterprise, Sibiu (Intreprindere Metalurgica Sibiu -- IMS) produced arms. [REDACTED] many soldiers there. 25X1X
- (3) Independence Enterprise, Sibiu (Intreprinderea Independenta), formerly the Rihger Factory. [REDACTED] It produced threshing and other agricultural machines as well as motors. One section of the factory was restricted. This section worked seven days a week [REDACTED] it produced arms. 25X1X
In 1949 the factory employed about 1,500 workers. 25X1X
- (4) Metallurgical Enterprises (Intreprinderile Metalurgice) in Targoviste [N 44-56, E 25-26] produced war materials, [REDACTED]
- (5) Mija Prahova Factory (Uzinele din Mija - Prahova). In 1952 the Ministry of Metallurgical and Chemical Industry selected 30 students of mechanical engineering who had just finished at the Polytechnic Institute and ordered them to various factories for work. [REDACTED] this factory was producing war materials. 25X1X

4. The Ministry of Metallurgical Industry also controlled the following institutes:

- a. IPROMET (Planning Institute for Metallurgical Factories -- Institutul de Proiectari pentru Fabrici Metalurgice). [See below.]
- b. IPROM (Planning Institute for Machines -- Institutul de Proiectari de Masini), concerned with industrial machinery projects. This Institute was highly respected in professional circles. [REDACTED] the name of the Director, but Ion GROSU was Technical Director, and one SELESTEANU was chief engineer. 25X1X
- c. IPS (Institute for Special Planning -- Institutul de Proiectari Speciale) carried out all planning for war material factories. This was a secret project and its employees received 30% more salary than employees of the other institutes.
- d. ICS (Institute for Siderurgical Research -- Institutul de Cercetari Siderurgice), located, [REDACTED] near Blvd. Villor in Bucharest, was established in 1953. [REDACTED] Ion STANCIULESCU, a former director of the Uzinele Vlahita, was Director. Victor LANDES, a chemical engineer, was transferred from the Technical Directorate of the Ministry of Chemical Industry to this Institute in September 1953. [REDACTED] this Institute was just being organized and that up to that time only competent scientists were being recruited for the project. LANDES had previously been employed in smelting at Hunedoara [N 45-46, E 22-53], which [REDACTED] was being expanded. 25X1X

IPROMET

5. The Planning Institute for Metallurgical Factories (Institutul de Proiectari pentru Fabrici Metalurgice--IPROMET), located on Calea Victoriei, Bucharest, in a large eight-story building, was concerned with planning and construction of projects and factories needed in the metallurgy industry, carrying out the instructions of the Technical Council of the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.
6. IPROMET had about 1,000 employees in 1952, of which about 800 were technical personnel and 200 administrative. It was considered a highly competent organization known to employ engineers of high professional caliber. [REDACTED] it was grossly over-staffed. [REDACTED] section employed six engineers and one draftsman, but the work could have been handled by two engineers. Although they were competent, most of the engineers lacked enthusiasm in their work because of bureaucracy and red tape. [REDACTED] 25X1X

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7. [REDACTED] the General Director of IPROMET was paid 3,000 lei per month. [REDACTED] Typists received about 300 lei per month, and charwomen got from 180 to 200 lei.

8. [REDACTED] if projects were planned and ordered by the USSR, but the USSR influenced the Rumanian metallurgical industry and IPROMET to a certain extent. [REDACTED] complaints from some of the older engineers to the effect that Rumania was buying large quantities of old Soviet plans and blueprints. Most of these plans had been drawn five to seven years previously and it was believed by the engineers that IPROMET was pressured into buying them in order to make more room in the Soviet archives. IPROMET, [REDACTED] had attempted to use and apply some of the plans for projects in the Rumanian metallurgical industry, but it proved to be more complicated to adopt the Soviet plans than it would have been to start independently.

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9. The General Director of IPROMET was Dumitru MIRON, a former laborer. Directly under the General Director were a Technical Director, Hugo SEGAL, an Administrative Director, ALEXANDRESCU, and a Special Service concerned with security measures and the safekeeping of classified documents. /See Annex 1 for organizational chart, from [REDACTED] of IPROMET./ /See also [REDACTED] for biographical information on IPROMET personalities./

10. Under the Technical Director were:

- a. The Metallurgical Sector, known officially as Sector "P" (earlier known as Sector "M"), which was divided into 10 services (servicii) designated P₁, P₂, etc., up to P₁₀. Directly in charge of Sector "P" was Chief Engineer TAMLER.

- b. The Siderurgical Sector, known officially as Sector "S", which was divided into 19 services numbered S₁, S₂, etc. up to S₁₉. Directly in charge of Sector "S" was Chief Engineer BUHESCU. One of the services in this Sector was the Technological Service, others were the Constructions Service, the Equipment Service, etc.

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[REDACTED] the corresponding numerical designations of these services, other than S₇ below, nor the names of their chiefs. S₇ was the Thermo-Energy Service (Serviciul Termo-Energetic). It had a staff of 70 persons under Eng. Dorel DAMSCHER, who succeeded Boris DAICI in that job in January 1953. DAICI thereupon became chief engineer of a project at Hunedoara. S₇ was divided into six sections -- three thermal sections and three electrical sections. In charge of the three thermal sections was Eng. Leopold FLEMINGER. The thermal sections were: the Ventilation Section (Sectia Ventilatie), under Eng. Alexandru CRISTEA, the Heating System Section (Sectia Incalziri), and the Power Section (Sectia Energetica) [REDACTED] Heating Systems Section, which was under Nicolae DRAGHICI as of January 1953, when Professor Tubal Victor POPESCU, former chief, left to work on the subway (metro). The electrical sections consisted of the High Tension Section (Sectia Curenti de Inalta Tensiune), the Weak Current Section (Sectia Curenti Slabi), and the Section for Automatic Appliances (Sectia Automatizari).

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- c. Documentation Service (Serviciul Documentatii), Archives (Arhiva), and Topographic Service (Serviciul Topografic).

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11. Under the Administrative Director were the following services:
- a. Accounting Service (Serviciul Contabilitatii)
 - b. Financial Service (Serviciul Financiar)
 - c. Cadres and Instruction Service (Serviciul Cadre si Invatamant)
 - d. Personnel Service (Serviciul Personal)
 - e. Guard and Order Service (Serviciul Paza si Ordine)

Annex 1:

Organizational Chart of IPROMET (Planning Institute for Metallurgical Factories -- Institutul de Proiectari pentru Fabrici Metalurgice)

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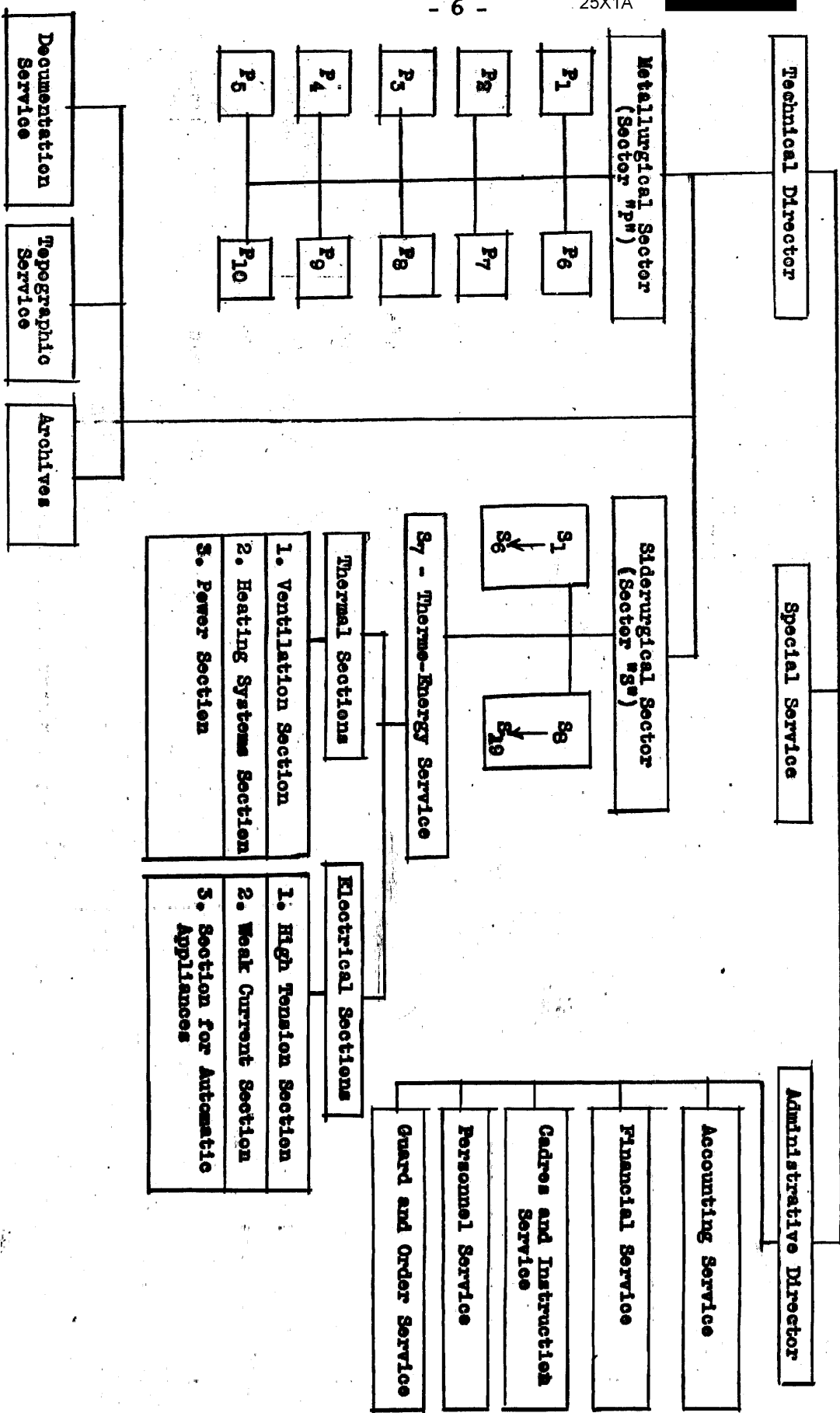
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Annex 1. Organizational Chart of IPROMET
 (Planning Institute for Metallurgical Factories - Institutul de Proiectari pentru Fabrici Metalurgice)

General Director



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